

182 - USE OF DIGITALIS IN THE ELDERLY IN THE ICU: KNOWLEDGE OF THE NURSING TEAM

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INTRODUCTION

The number of elderly has grown around the world and people live a greater number of years and tend to build up a growing proportion of the population, bringing with it greater focus on the problems of old age.

With the declines in fertility rates and mortality of the Brazilian population is observed is aging and in other countries. In 2025, it is estimated that Brazil has the 6th largest elderly population in the world, about 32 million people aged 60 years or more (Garcia, 2005, p. 27).

Aging is conceptualized as a dynamic and progressive morphological changes occur, functional, biochemical and psychological triggering a progressive loss of adaptability of the individual to the environment, leading to greater vulnerability and greater incidence of pathological processes that eventually lead him to death (NERI, 1993).

The expansion of the elderly population reflected in a significant increase in admissions to intensive care cardiology, in most cases, the reasons for admissions are disorders resulting from chronic heart failure. It is imperative that the nursing staff is attentive and ready to meet the demands required by the sharp portion of the population.

Cardiovascular diseases are prevalent in the elderly due to morphological, physiological and behavioral interviews. As the use of drug therapy of the main treatments prescribed in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases.

It is observed that due to the health characteristics of the Third Age, the use of drugs is very high, representing about 25% of medicines sold in pharmacies (Azevedo, 2002). For these reasons it is not surprising that the more advanced age, the greater the consumption of drugs.

Knowledge of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics appears to be of great importance, particularly for nurses, as well as the changes of aging, there are chronic pathological processes and possibly acute illnesses associated with the use of drugs.

The cardiotonic glycosides are drugs used to treat heart conditions, although many scholars consider the use of this medication controversial. The cardiotonic digitalis given this name because they are extracted mainly from the foxglove (Digitalis). They are substances that act within the myocardial cell, altering their function, ie cardiac glycosides influence the flow of sodium ions and calcium in heart muscle, thereby increasing myocardial contraction and ventricular fibrillation (HOWLAND, 2007, P. 189).

These products deserve special attention by the nursing staff, because it is a drug that has a narrow therapeutic window and increased half life in the elderly is common toxicity of this drug even with therapeutic doses usually (Ramos, et al, 2005, p. 34).

The knowledge that nursing professionals have about the drugs they administer in their ICU patients should be an extremely important factor for the correct use and the correct information for hospitalized patients on their medications, in order to obtain the therapeutic and control the toxic effects. Azevedo (1982).

In this light the purpose of this study was to identify the knowledge of the nursing team consists of nurses, technicians and nursing assistants on the use of digitalis in elderly patients in the intensive care unit and cardiology which provided nursing care unit intensive care to the elderly that makes this drug.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive study, based on qualitative. The study included ten members of the nursing staff working in the intensive care unit cardiac included nurses, practical nurses and nursing assistants. Was conducted in June 2009 in an intensive care unit of the state of Santa Catarina and data collection was performed with an instrument to guide composed of questions about the knowledge of nurses about their actions of digitalis use and care, and epidemiological data of the participants and the profile of the elderly in the unit which will develop the research.

The project was approved by the Ethics in Research of the institution. An informed consent was drafted in accordance with the standards of the Public Health Research of the Ministry of Health Resolution 196/96. This term was read at the invitation to participate in the study, each nursing staff identified as a possible subject of study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study included 10 professionals, and 7 technicians, and 3 nurses working in intensive care cardiology, the residence time of the researcher was 100 hours in the ICU, determined by the saturation process the data.

During data collection showed that most patients admitted were 60 years or more. The elderly cardiac patient in hospital intensive care unit shows how socioeconomic status on social class stratified according to APA / ABIPEME between C and D, with incomplete primary education and participating in the labor market to supplement retirement and a predominance of males during the days that I was collecting the data. The elderly often can not keep up with retirement, having to return to the labor market. In a country like Brazil, marked by social contrasts, it is common that older people are providers and families depend on this source of income.

With respect to health history has shown repeated hospitalizations for non-compliance to treatment. The pathologies associated with the elderly cardiac patient in the period were: diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension, weight gain, edema in lower limbs or generalized, cardiac ischemia, a carrier of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and infection.

The care performed during the administration of digitalis the nursing team was the unanimous answer about the importance of monitoring the patient with special attention to heart rate, blood pressure and electrocardiogram tracing observed before and after drug administration.

According to Rabelo et al, (2006, p.142), digitalis inotropic agents are the most commonly prescribed. They act by modulating the neurohormonal activation, reduce sympathetic activity and stimulates the vagal action, reducing the heart rate.

About the knowledge of the pharmacology of digitalis in elderly patients, the technical team nursing has led to the following category "know what is necessary to manage safely."

The team consists of professional nurses replied to know that the glycosides belong to a group of very old drugs that are used to improve symptoms caused by heart failure are dyspnea, fatigue and lower extremity edema ultimately improve myocardial contractile force.

The question of the intoxication the staff responded find it easier to identify bradycardia and decreased level of consciousness. As for the nurses they state that it is also possible to identify dizziness, nausea, vomiting, syncope and transient blindness.

The intoxication is common in the elderly, the most common symptoms are related to the digestive system (anorexia, nausea and vomiting) and central nervous system (sedation, drowsiness, confusion and lethargy). More important than the symptoms listed above are the electrophysiological consequences that can result in bradycardia, ventricular and supraventricular arrhythmias and varying degrees of sinoatrial block and atrioventricular (BATLOUNI et al, 2006, P 491).

On nursing care in the face of an intoxication team was restricted to inform that performs monitoring of the patient and physician communication to any change in the condition of the patient. Only one professional nurse spoke of the importance of the investigation of potassium, since it is possible the fall of electrolyte during therapy with digitalis and that this deficiency is associated with cardiac arrhythmias (HOWLAND, 2007, p.191).

CONCLUSION

During the data collection along with the nursing staff who experience, prepares and administers the digitalis was found concern for the health team in understanding the effect of this drug in the elderly because of the mechanism of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion are altered with physiological aging. And when it comes to the importance of recognition possible for signs of intoxication, it is vital to the preparation of nursing staff in the evaluation of main signs and symptoms during this episode.

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USE OF DIGITALIS IN THE ELDERLY IN THE ICU: KNOWLEDGE OF THE NURSING TEAM

ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular diseases are prevalent in the elderly due to morphological, physiological and behavioral interviews. As the use of drug therapy of the main treatments prescribed in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases. Knowledge of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics appears to be of great importance, particularly for nurses, as well as the changes of aging, there are chronic pathological processes and possibly acute illnesses associated with the use of drugs. The cardiotonic glycosides deserve special attention by the nursing staff, because it is a drug that has a narrow therapeutic window and increased half life in the elderly is common toxicity of this drug even with therapeutic doses usually aim of this study was to identify the knowledge of the team nurses included nurses, technicians and nursing assistants on the use of digitalis in elderly patients in the intensive care unit and cardiology which the nursing care provided in intensive care for the elderly that makes this drug. Descriptive study, based on qualitative. The study included ten members of the nursing staff working in the intensive care unit cardiac included nurses, practical nurses and nursing assistants during the data collection along with the nursing staff who experience, prepares and administers the digitalis was found concern for the team in understanding the effect of this drug in the elderly because of the mechanism of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion are altered with aging. And when it comes to the importance of recognition possible for signs of intoxication, it is vital to the preparation of nursing staff in the evaluation of main signs and symptoms during this episode.

KEYWORDS: pharmacoepidemiology, nursing care, drugs

EMPLOI DE LA DIGITALE CHEZ LES PERSONNES ÂGÉES AUX SOINS INTENSIFS: LA CONNAISSANCE DU ÉQUIPE D'INFIRMIERIE**RÉSUMÉ**

Les maladies cardiovasculaires sont répandues dans les interviews des personnes âgées en raison de morphologiques, physiologiques et comportementales. Comme l'utilisation de la pharmacothérapie des principaux traitements prescrits dans le traitement des maladies cardiovasculaires. La connaissance de la pharmacocinétique et la pharmacodynamie semble être d'une grande importance, en particulier pour les infirmières, ainsi que de l'évolution du vieillissement, il existe des processus pathologiques chroniques et des maladies éventuellement aiguë associée à l'usage des drogues. Les glycosides cardiotoniques méritent une attention particulière par le personnel soignant, parce que c'est un médicament qui dispose d'une fenêtre thérapeutique étroite et augmenté la demi-vie chez les personnes âgées est la toxicité commune de ce médicament, même avec des doses thérapeutiques habituellement but de cette étude était d'identifier les connaissances de l'équipe infirmières compris les infirmières, les techniciens et les infirmières auxiliaires sur l'utilisation de la digitale chez les patients âgés dans l'unité de soins intensifs et de cardiologie où les soins infirmiers dispensés en soins intensifs pour les personnes âgées qui fait de cette drogue. Étude descriptive, basée sur qualitative. L'étude comprenait dix membres du personnel infirmier travaillant dans l'unité de soins intensifs cardiaques infirmières comprises, infirmières auxiliaires autorisées et infirmières auxiliaires lors de la collecte des données ainsi que le personnel infirmier d'expérience, élabore et administre la digitale a été trouvé préoccupation pour l'équipe dans la compréhension de l'effet de ce médicament chez les personnes âgées en raison du mécanisme d'absorption, de distribution, le métabolisme et l'excrétion sont altérés avec l'âge. Et quand il s'agit de l'importance de la reconnaissance éventuelle de signes d'intoxication, il est essentiel à la préparation du personnel infirmier dans l'évaluation des principaux signes et symptômes au cours de cet épisode.

MOTS-CLÉS: pharmaco-épidémiologie, les soins infirmiers, les médicaments

EL USO DE DIGITAL EN EL ANCIANO EN LA UCI: CONOCIMIENTO DEL EQUIPO DE ENFERMERÍA**RESUMEN**

Las enfermedades cardiovasculares son frecuentes en las entrevistas de personas de edad avanzada, debido a morfológicas, fisiológicas y de comportamiento. Como el uso de la terapia farmacológica de los principales tratamientos prescritos en el tratamiento de las enfermedades cardiovasculares. El conocimiento de la farmacocinética y farmacodinamia parece ser de gran importancia, especialmente para las enfermeras, así como los cambios de los procesos de envejecimiento patológico, hay enfermedades crónicas y agudas, posiblemente asociados con el uso de drogas. Los glucósidos cardiotónicos merecen especial atención por el personal de enfermería, ya que es un fármaco que tiene un margen terapéutico estrecho y una mayor vida media en los ancianos común es la toxicidad de este fármaco, incluso con dosis terapéuticas, por lo general objeto de este estudio fue identificar el conocimiento del equipo enfermeras incluidos enfermeras, técnicos y auxiliares de enfermería sobre el uso de los digitálicos en pacientes de edad avanzada en la unidad de cuidados intensivos y cardiología que la enfermera en cuidados intensivos para las personas mayores que hace este medicamento. Estudio descriptivo, basado en datos cualitativos. El estudio incluyó a diez miembros del personal de enfermería que trabajan en la unidad de cuidados intensivos cardíacos incluidos enfermeras, enfermeras y auxiliares de enfermería durante la recolección de datos junto con el personal de enfermería que la experiencia, elabora y administra los digitálicos se encontró la preocupación por el equipo en la comprensión de los efectos de esta droga en los ancianos debido al mecanismo de absorción, distribución, metabolismo y excreción se alteran con el envejecimiento. Y cuando se trata de la importancia de la posible reconocimiento de signos de intoxicación, es de vital importancia a la preparación del personal de enfermería en la evaluación de los principales signos y síntomas durante este episodio

PALABRAS CLAVE: farmacoepidemiología, cuidado de enfermería, medicamento

USO DE DIGITÁLICOS EM IDOSOS NA UTI: CONHECIMENTO DA EQUIPE DE ENFERMAGEM**RESUMO**

Doenças cardiovasculares são prevalentes no idoso devido às alterações morfológicas, fisiopatológicas e hábitos de vida progressa. Sendo a utilização de terapia medicamentosa um dos principais tratamentos prescritos no tratamento de doenças cardiovasculares crônicas. O conhecimento da farmacocinética e da farmacodinâmica revela-se de grande importância, particularmente pelos profissionais de enfermagem, pois além das alterações próprias do envelhecimento, observam-se processos patológicos crônicos e eventualmente afecções agudas associadas ao uso de medicamentos. Os glicosídeos cardiotônicos merecem especial atenção pela equipe de enfermagem, por se tratar de um medicamento que tem janela terapêutica estreita e meia vida aumentada no idoso, sendo comum à toxicidade dessa droga mesmo com doses usualmente terapêuticas objetivo desta pesquisa foi identificar o conhecimento da equipe de enfermagem composta por enfermeiros, técnicos e auxiliares de enfermagem sobre o uso de digitálicos no paciente idoso internado em unidade de terapia intensiva cardiológica e quais os cuidados de enfermagem prestados na unidade de terapia intensiva ao idoso que faz uso desse medicamento. Estudo pesquisa descritiva, com base qualitativa. Participaram do estudo dez membros da equipe de enfermagem que trabalham na unidade de terapia intensiva cardiológica composta por enfermeiros, técnicos de enfermagem e auxiliares de enfermagem Durante a coleta dos dados juntamente com a equipe de enfermagem que vivencia, prepara e administra os digitálicos constatou-se preocupação por parte da equipe em compreender o efeito desta droga no indivíduo idoso pelo fato do mecanismo de absorção, distribuição metabolismo e excreção estarem alterados com o envelhecimento fisiológico. E no que tange a importância de reconhecimento viável aos sinais de intoxicação digitalica, torna-se vital a preparação da equipe de enfermagem na avaliação dos principais sinais e sintomas durante este episódio.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: farmacoepidemiologia, cuidados de enfermagem, medicamentos

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